

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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132 W. H. G. MORDEY, Manager  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [al]



## INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS

OF

## AERATED WATERS

IN THE FAR EAST.

We are now making Aerated Waters only at our NEW WEST POINT

FACTORY, which is openly situated facing the sea, and is the LARGEST and BEST

FITTED SODA WATER FACTORY in the FAR EAST.

ORDERS WILL BE

RECEIVED AS USUAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901.

[35]

## BIRTH.

On the 20th May, the wife of A. von FURSTAD, Consul, of a daughter.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901

It cannot be contended that the result of the enquiry into the vitriol-throwing outrage, the last act of which apparently was concluded on Monday at the Criminal Sessions, is of a satisfactory nature. A great amount of public interest has been aroused over the case, as is but natural. A crime which the Chief Justice on Monday described as a dastardly offence, meriting the fullest punishment, was committed by two Chinese employees in His Majesty's Naval Yard against an Englishman, the chief storekeeper in the Yard. Corrosive fluid was by these men thrown on Mr. REEK in a public thoroughfare, thereby disfiguring him for life, and seriously endangering his eyesight, though this catastrophe has happily been averted. For this abominable outrage the two miscreants have received no more than three years' imprisonment each with hard labour. It is instructive to notice that at the same Sessions and on the same day, the 18th ult., on which they received their sentence, two Chinamen were sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour for robbing a woman of two silver bangles! We are aware, of course, of the traditional relative values of property and person, against which *Truth* has been carrying on a crusade for many years. But the present case is of a different nature. It is obvious, we think, to those who read the account of the trial of YEUNG KUN and LO TSOI last month that the astonishing lightness of their sentences—for the maximum penalty is imprisonment for life—was to a large degree the result of the impression that they were agents of some one else. The prosecution fixed on Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, storehouseman in the Yard, as having procured LO TSOI, through the agency of YEUNG KUN, to throw the corrosive fluid on Mr. REEK. The result of the case at the Criminal Sessions was the acquittal of Mr. ALLEN, and the two Chinese remain the only known offenders.

The upshot of the whole affair therefore appears to be that for a dastardly offence on an English official, two Chinamen are to get off with a mild sentence of three

years' imprisonment. They must indeed be congratulating themselves that they did not recklessly break in through a back-window in Mr. REEK's house and steal a teaspoon. As far as can be seen, the whole incident is now closed, and no attempt will be made to sift the matter any further. In this event, there is nothing to be said beyond that a dastardly outrage has been committed at a ridiculously cheap price. One point, however, shows up very prominently throughout the case. It appears to the ordinary mind incomprehensible that no higher officials in the Naval Yard were called upon to give evidence. It seems to have been cheerfully accepted as a fact that Mr. REEK was in supreme command of all matters connected with stores. Was this the case? We should be very surprised to learn so. Surely there are in the Naval Yard men in higher posts whose evidence was at least worth hearing. Yet neither prosecution nor defence thought fit to call upon them. We confess that we cannot understand it.

It is gratifying to note that such remarks as we have had occasion to make during the past week on the subject of the sale in the Colony of unwholesome and tainted condensed milk, tinned butter and other commodities, have not been without their effect. As we stated on the 15th instant, the Sanitary Board had already made a heavy seizure of condensed milk unfit for human consumption—or for any other purpose that we know of. Some of this, as we pointed out then, was sold to ice-cream vendors at the modest price of two or three cents a tin. For some unknown reason, however, the Sanitary Board was reluctant to prosecute, and a grave menace to the health of the poorer inhabitants of the Colony appeared likely to be neglected by those whose duty it is to look after such affairs. We therefore put some of the facts before our readers. Since then the Sanitary authorities have taken the steps which they ought to have taken long before. The prosecution of one of the vendors of these tainted goods at the Police Court on Monday ended in the imposition of the full penalty of \$100, and the destruction of the rotten goods offered for sale. Another prosecution was instituted yesterday. We trust that these two prosecutions will be followed by others, unless the unscrupulous vendors of their own accord destroy the offending articles.

The British gunboat *Lizard* arrived from Swatow late on Monday night.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 23 fresh cases of plague (all Chinese) and 21 deaths (19 Chinese, one other Asiatic, and one European).

The Hon. Treasurer of the A.S. Memorial and Netherland Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Ho Ngok Lau, \$50.

At about 10 o'clock last evening a fire broke out at 11, Beaufield Arcade, and in a short time the whole of the lower floor, which was used as a hairdresser's shop, was gutted.

During the week ending the 11th instant, a total number of about 5,585 Chinese emigrants landed at Singapore from various China ports for the labour trade, and about 2,108 pilgrims arrived from Jeddah.

Proclamations have been spread broadcast in Chibbi, according to the native papers, exhorting the people to return to their homes and resume their ordinary avocations. Therefore they are in great numbers returning, and planting the spring crops.

Apart from the 122 plague cases last week, the only communicable disease notified as occurring in the Colony was enteric fever, of which there were two cases (Chinese, one in Victoria), both of which ended fatally. 103 of the plague cases were in Victoria, 19 outside.

The King has approved of Mr. Oscar F. Williams as Consul-General of the United States of America at Singapore, Mr. Donald A. Stewart as Consul of Siam at Liverpool, Mr. James W. Murray as Consul of Siam at Glasgow, and Don Jesus M. Zuniga as Consul of Peru at Hongkong.

Attention is called to the sale by public auction at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's sale-rooms at noon to-day of the s.s. *Sobraon* as she lies stranded on Tung Ying Island. We are informed that telegraphic advices were to hand yesterday to the effect that the weather had been favourable which would leave the condition of affairs at the wreck as when last reported.

The departure of the French mail *Yarra* was delayed half an hour yesterday (12th inst.), says the *Singapore Free Press*, to allow of the reappearance of two Korean plenipotentiary Ministers bound for Europe. The *Yarra* ultimately had to leave without them. They were seen making good speed in a gully towards the Borneo Wharf, about the time that the *Yarra* was a mile or two outside Keppel Harbour Heads. The Oriental Ministers do not know any language except Korean, so that they must have had quite a delightful series of discussions with the local Kling eye and the Chinese rikisha-man, in their efforts to reach the Borneo Wharf.

H.M.S. *Glory* comes out of dock at noon to-day.

At a recent art exhibition at Kuala Lumpur, eighty-six pictures were exhibited, the contributors including Sir Frank Swettenham.

Among the other honours conferred on the occasion of the Russian Easter, is the Stanislaus Order, First Class, for M. Iavolsky, the Russian Minister in Tokyo.

Captain Truppel, Imperial German Navy, the new Governor of Kioochau, and his family, left Genoa for Tsingtao by the German mail steamer on the 30th ult.

A decree has been issued at Bangkok directing that in future every coin turned out by the Royal Mint there shall show the year of the Bangkok era in which it was minted.

It is stated that the Korean Government is very anxious to avoid payment of any damages in event of the cancellation of the French loan; but that the loan will be cancelled even if it be necessary to pay the compensation claimed.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th ult., Mr. Chamberlain answered in the negative a question by Mr. W. Reimond as to whether His Majesty's Government had sanctioned the importation of Chinese labourers into Rhodesia.

A landing site for the Pacific Cable has been purchased at Kelp Bay, Barclay Sound, Vancouver Island. One hundred acres have been secured. The work of cleaning the land and erecting buildings will be immediately proceeded with. There is said to be ample accommodation in the harbour for warships.

Awards have been made by the Royal Humane Society of a bronze medal to Lieut. G. F. Youel, H.M.S. *Wallaroo*, for his pluck in rescuing an A.B. of the same ship from the Shanghai River, on January 3rd; and of a medal to Colour-Sergeant Whitaker, 1st Chinese Regt., for saving a man of the regiment from the Pehlo River, in August last.

A Calcutta telegram of the 4th inst. says:—Considerable unrest exists in plague-stricken villages of the Punjab. It is said that twenty villages have banded together to offer organised opposition to plague measures. One policeman has been killed and hospital assistants have been assaulted. Two hundred troops have been despatched in anticipation of a riot.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Captain A. W. Carter, to the *Glory*, as flag captain to Vice-Admiral Sir C. A. G. Bridge, to date April 24. Chaplain and Naval Instructor Rev. C. Moore, M.A., to the *Talbot*, to date April 20. Commander—S. E. Erskine, the *Alacrity*, to date April 18. Sub-lieutenant—D. C. H. Dalrymple to the *Talbot*, to date April 18.

The Anglo-American chess match by cable commenced on the 19th ult., and was continued on the 20th. The result is not yet to hand, the last mail only bringing reports of the first day's play, when no games had been concluded. America had only to gain the Newnes Trophy once more to win it outright. The top boards on the British side were taken by Messrs. J. H. Blackburne and James Mason. The latter well-known player has not appeared for England before, possibly owing to his being of American descent.

There is no truth, says the *Naval & Military Record*, in the report that the King intends to form an Indian Bodyguard. The story appears to have its foundation in the suggestion that a number of picked men from the different Indian regiments should be sent over to England for the Coronation. These, with troops from the Colonies, will form a guard for the Coronation only. At present, at any rate, there is no intention to organise an Indian Guard, though it is not improbable that now the idea has been mooted it will not be allowed to drop out of sight altogether.

Col. George Fleming, C.B., LL.D., who died at his residence in North Devon, on the 19th ult., entered the army as veterinary surgeon in December, 1855. He was appointed staff veterinary surgeon in August, 1879, and principal veterinary surgeon in June, 1883. Seven years later he retired from the army. Col. Fleming, who was in his 63th year, served in the Crimea in 1855-56 after the fall of Sevastopol and in the military train, with the expedition to North China in 1860. He was present at Sino, Tangku, the capture of the Taku Forts, and the actions near Tung-chau, and at the surrender of Peking. For his China services he received the medal and two clasps. Col. Fleming, who was made a C.B. in 1887, was five times president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, of which he was a Fellow.

In a report on the German colonial estimates, for the year 1901, by Mr. Acton, second secretary in His Majesty's Embassy at Berlin, we learn that the estimates for Kiaochau are balanced at £552,500, being an increase on the estimates for the current year of £25,837, 10s. The State grant-in-aid is fixed at £257,500, as against £249,000 for the year 1900. A reduction of £2,500 is foreseen in the receipts from the sales of land, and an increase of £1,250 in the receipts from direct taxation. Under the head of non-recurring expenditure, the following items occur:—£5,000 for the erection of a light at Tscheilientan; and £15,000 for the construction of a floating-dock, the necessity for which is stated to have been demonstrated, in the interests both of the Imperial navy and of the mercantile marine. Under the head of receipts are the following items:—Land sales, £5,000 (£7,500); direct taxes, £2,500 (£1,250); miscellaneous, £7,500 (£1,912, 10s.); State grant, £257,500 (£249,000). The recurring expenditure includes:—Civil administration, £26,133, 2s. (£29,206, 5s.); military administration, £112,936, 2s. (£93,220, 4s.); joint expenditure of civil and military administration, £70,180, 15s. (£66,307, 16s.).

## TELEGRAMS.

## "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 21st May, 7.58 p.m.

## AT LAST!

The Court has issued an urgent Imperial Decree ordering Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang to conclude terms of peace.

## THE COURT'S REMOVAL.

The famine in Shensi has rendered the stoppage of the Court at Hsianfu impossible.

## GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 20th May, 9.5 p.m.

## PRESIDENT AND MRS. MCKINLEY.

The bulletins as to Mrs. McKinley's health are favourable. The President attended the launch of the battleship *Ohio*, and addressed the workmen.

## FAST STRIKES IN AMERICA.

It is estimated that 50,000 machinists and men of allied trades are on strike to-day in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. They demand a nine hours' day, at the same wages as at present.

## MONEY MARKET.

Consols are at 94½. Bank rate is, unaltered.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 18th May.

## A NEW CHINESE LOAN.

It is stated in the City that a Chinese loan of sixty millions sterling has been internationally guaranteed, and is practically arranged to be issued as soon as affairs in China have quietened.

## MRS. MCKINLEY'S ILLNESS.

Mrs. McKinley is better.

LATER.

## THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The alteration in the date for the observance of King Edward's birthday was a misapprehension, due to the King having directed the Courts of Law and Government Offices to close this year on the 24th of May. There will be no other official celebration on that date.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

The burghers are dreading a winter campaign in the bushveldt, and are surrendering in increasing numbers.

LONDON, 19th May.

## ANOTHER BOER INVASION OF CAPE COLONY.

Another Boer force has entered Cape Colony under Commandant Vanrooyen, and has reached Zuurburg.

## OPERATIONS IN THE EASTERN TRANSVAAL.

The Boers with four guns thrice attacked General Bullcock's column between Amersfoort and Ermelo. The latter made an attempt to capture the guns but failed. The Boers retreated to Carolina.

LONDON, 19th May.

## DE WET'S MOVEMENTS.

The latest news of De Wet reports him to be trekking rapidly south past Boshof, with forty followers. He is believed to be again making for Cape Colony.

## PROPOSED WAR MEMORIAL AT CAPE TOWN.

King Edward has become patron of a fund for the purpose of erecting a Cathedral in the eastern part of Capetown as a memorial to those fallen during the war.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## MUNICIPAL FREEDOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1901.  
Sir,—Will not men like Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Hon. G. F. Chater, Dr. Hartigan and others come forward, convene a general meeting of the whole community, and lay our grievances before the Government?

I herewith enclose my card.—Thanking you in anticipation, yours, &c.,

## MUNICIPAL FREEDOM.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The T. K. K. steamer *Nippon Maru*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 3rd inst., via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port via Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 23rd inst., at daylight.

## THE NEED OF MUNICIPAL FREEDOM IN HONGKONG.

## II.

## IMMEDIATE REFORM OF THE SANITARY SYSTEM IMPERATIVE.

## THE DESIRABILITY OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The correspondence which has appeared in the local Press on the first article on this important subject is ample evidence that the evils pointed out are well known to the community, if unimportant to the local Government, and the vigour of that correspondence tends to shake the charge of apathy preferred against the residents generally. The discussion that is also going on verbally amongst the community, on the whole, substantiates the statements made in the first article, as to the grievances the public are labouring under. It is well the Government should know this, because if it is unable to realise the grievances it will be equally unable to recognise the bitter feelings of the residents who are compelled to submit to them. The *Hongkong Daily Press* and the *China Mail* have comprehensively dealt with the first article, and while they are unable to endorse the whole of the statements, or rather opinions, they acknowledge the charges generally to be correct and without exaggeration. It is for the Government to accept this unanimity of public opinion and profit by it. The two newspapers mentioned raised certain points concerning the possibility of Municipal government, which it is more convenient to discuss at the end of this article, as there are certain other grievances and abuses which need comment before closing the case of Hongkong's misgovernment.

It may be as well to refer again to the absolute futility of our present sanitary system. It would be more appropriate to call it a scandal for its results are too grave for it to be termed a farce. Within the last two weeks the community has been startled by the occurrence of several cases of plague amongst Europeans, four having succumbed to it. The daily medical returns show that the epidemic is increasing in its ravages instead of diminishing, and residents are confronted with the fact that the practical immunity which the Europeans appeared to possess from plague is passing away, and they seem almost as liable to contract this vile disease as the filthiest. It may be argued that to mention this fact is unwise and can serve no useful purpose, but, on the contrary, if European fear of their own safety will rise up and insist on the whole of the wretched sanitary system of the Colony being remodelled and reformed, such action will have very valuable and gratifying results. Events of the last two weeks have proved it possible for any European resident to contract plague. That being so it is criminal to sit idle without being convinced that everything which modern medical science can suggest is being acted upon in this Colony to-day, now, to render the place clean, healthy and free from disease.

In *every* colony in this Colony who can allege that such is being done, now, or is even being contemplated by the present Government?

Modern medical science demands that for a city to be healthy it must be kept thoroughly clean and in a perfect sanitary condition. This is accomplished by an appropriate and an effective system of drainage, with a plentiful use of water and disinfectants—Hongkong is surrounded with water, and we suffer from want of it; by the prevention of overcrowding and the introduction of open spaces—large—in populous centres; by house-to-house visitation by competent inspectors trained in sanitary knowledge, who are attached to a large fairly-paid staff, whose business it is to check abuses, remedy evils, and see that the requirements of modern sanitary science are fulfilled and not evaded by the dirty, the careless and the ignorant. The people themselves should receive every inducement to be clean. The system of sanitation should be suited to the people and the town, and be under the direct control of competent medical officers, qualified in sanitary science. If it is necessary to have 600 policemen in the Colony to look after the morals of the community, it is of greater importance to have an adequate staff of sanitary policemen to look after the sanitation of the Colony.

Can anyone state that such is the case in Hongkong to-day? Can anyone expect the sanitation of the Colony to be adequately policed and controlled by a staff of one medical officer, a sanitary surveyor and twenty inspectors of nuisances? Is not this in the light of present disease returns a scandal? of a malignant type? To support my position, it will surprise many, perhaps the Government itself, to learn that it now takes an inspector of nuisances two months to go thoroughly over his health district—a duty which should be done daily! The salary of a European inspector, with house allowance, amounts to \$165 a month. With this state of things transpiring, with Europeans and Chinese succumbing in numbers daily to infectious disease, with every possibility and probability of the epidemic increasing, our Government remains snug and inactive, doing over the platitudes recited by the official members of the Sanitary Board, to be temporarily aroused when such members forget their official clothes in spasmodic bursts of common sense and human nature. Dr. Bell thinks it unnecessary to examine any passengers from Canton or Macao; Dr. Bell does not object to plague corpses being carried in a box through busy thoroughfares; Dr. Bell, who is no doubt an eminent sanitary authority, says so and that is sufficient. There is obviously no superior opinion. What possibilities exist in Hongkong for an official with the courage of his convictions? A few years ago when plague was raging in Hongkong through exactly the same causes as prevail to-day, numerous Europeans bravely risked their lives in undertaking most undesirable duties. Several were sacrificed. They did so thinking that once and for all the Government would

leave nothing undone to prevent a possible recurrence of plague. Let us congratulate the Government and ourselves on the result. It is before us—700 reported cases from January to May and eleven European cases in the last three weeks.

Another important matter concerning the health of the community is that of the sale of articles unfit for human consumption. I think I am correct in stating that the authorities (it is difficult to locate them in this case) were incensed because the *Hongkong Daily Press* reported on the seizure of rotten tinned milk, which was being retailed at a few cents a tin. The Sanitary Board declined at first to prosecute because they thought that came within the duties of the Police. The Police declined because they believed the reverse. Whilst this somewhat too technical wrangle was proceeding the retailers of the poisonous concoction were likely to get off free. The point has since been settled, possibly through fear of further newspaper comment, or perhaps through obtaining the opinion of a legal luminary as to the respective responsibilities of the two bodies. During the last week I have made a few purchases on Queen's Road. I selected that as being the most important business thoroughfare. The results of my visitation are not favourable to that authority which supervises the sale of provisions, for presumably whilst the Sanitary Board and the Police are debating the point, some sort of authority exists. I obtained a one-pound tin of butter for ten cents. "Made in Normandy" the label on the tin said. I learned indirectly from the Medical Officer of Health that shopkeepers could not be prosecuted for selling that "Normandy" butter because "It might be used for lubricative purposes." I have passed a number of years in the East, always with Chinese machinists around me, but I never saw any use butter, not even "Normandy" at ten cents a pound, for such purposes. I have known my house-servants lubricate their throats with my 80 cents a pound tin of butter. Considering that the purchaser is liable to be misled by the inscription on the 10 cent tin of butter, it might be as well to have it labelled with the chemist's familiar red-letter injunction—"Poison—Not to be Taken Internally." Since then I obtained a tin containing one pint of "Sterilised Pure Natural Cow's Milk, Made in Norway," with precautions (very essential I should imagine) to be observed in opening. This tin is rusty with age, and the legend on it describes it as "a luxury with all kinds of stewed fruit, and excellent for making ice-cream." This cost me 3½ cents. I respectfully submit to the C.M.O. that this was not sold as a lubricant! Then again I obtained for 5 cents a half-pound tin of "Potted Ham," "Made in the Argentine Republic." I also submit this was not retailed as a lubricant unless it was to enable the consumer to glide with ease from this world to the next. These with others made up my purchases. Unless the authority responsible for the supervision of the sale of such edibles cares to open and inspect the same at a selected secluded spot, I intend to bury them. No doubt, as in the case of Jerome K. Jerome's cheese, and the carcass burying-ground at Kennedy Town (which is adjacent to the new Police Station) the vicinity of the Internat may earn a reputation in time as a promising health resort.

It will be admitted that the operation of the Sales of Food and Drugs Ordinance comes within the scope of Municipal control, and no Municipal Council would allow its town to be made a mart for the sale of provisions unfit for human consumption. The officials who now run the apology for Municipal government may disagree on this theory, but the public will prefer to accept it as being a fact.

Reverting again to the evil of overcrowding, which prevails here to a greater extent than in any other civilised city in the world, the report of the Medical Officer of Health at the last meeting of the Sanitary Board is conclusive proof, if any were needed, of the lamentable result of this state of things. The large number of deaths from phthisis caused Dr. Clark to state that "phthisis was intimately associated with overcrowding, and insanitary conditions had been established beyond any possibility of doubt, and the mortality figures of the Colony bore out the statement." Places which have been condemned over and over again as being totally unfit for human habitation have been occupied under the nose of the Police, who, when appealed to, said it was not their business. It has also been reported by the Health Officers that the average crowding in Hongkong is worse than in any city in the world. Yet what steps, if any, are being taken by the Government to alleviate this evil? Under the amended Ordinance only a certain number of Chinese are permitted to live in a certain area, but what provision was made for the tenants whose eviction followed as a result of the introduction of that Ordinance?

In the matter of Jirikishas, the Colony of Hongkong is worse served than any other city in the East. The vehicles are cruelly constructed, generally dirty, and are not to be compared to the public rikishas in use at Singapore or in the ports of Japan. The conduct of the pullers on the whole is abominable, and their behaviour would not be tolerated anywhere else in the East. Under the existing state of affairs the public rikishas-oolie is a master of the situation, and for impudence he is unrivalled. If he wishes to take up a fare he will do so, and if he does not wish to work, then he calmly sits down or passes on, to the helpless indignation of the person desirous of engaging him. To a limited extent this, of course, exists elsewhere, but not to the scandalous extent as in Hongkong. The coolies simply do as they please, and do not stand in fear of any authority over them. Only a few days ago we had the amusing spectacle of the Deputy Superintendent of Police prosecuting a rikishas-oolie who refused to carry

Since the above was written, the Sanitary Board has prosecuted—somewhat reluctantly, I believe.



him! Try and imagine this in Shanghai, Singapore or Japan. The coolies appear to have but one ambition, namely to secure as many intoxicating liquors as they can get their hands on. The only existing remedy a resident has against a coolie who refuses to carry him, is to prosecute him in the Police Court, and lose half a day in doing so, for the satisfaction of seeing the coolie fined a few dollars, which is promptly paid by the coolie guild. In Singapore they do things better. There are more public rickshaws than here, they are all double rickshaws seating two persons, and fares are cheaper. The vehicles are generally in good condition, and are infinitely better furnished than the rickshaws here. The rickshaws and gharry traffic is under the immediate control of the Municipal Commission, not the Police, and in various parts of the town are stationed police inspectors, whose duty it is to regulate the traffic and check any impertinence on the part of the coolies or drivers. Reports made at the stations are dealt with, and for minor offences, after investigation, the coolies are punished without the resident spending hours in a police-court. That system has existed for years in Singapore, and yet in Hongkong an intolerable want of system continues to prevail.

Another grievance, and a very important one, which may be touched upon, is that of the educational system in the Colony. It satisfies neither the Europeans nor the Chinese. There are over seven schools in the Colony, and in none of these can a European lad receive an education separate from the Chinese pupils. For domestic and social reasons, European colonists do not care to send their children to the principal Government Schools, and even the leading Chinese prefer to have their children privately educated. It is impossible to believe that the European lad is as well taught and disciplined in the leading schools here as he would be at home. Although the Chinese have the option of sending their children to several schools, they for some reason or other are about to spend a large sum of money, voluntarily subscribed, for establishing new schools. Queen's College, the most important scholastic institution, is practically at present a primary school. Many of its students are Chinese subjects from Chinese territory; the last report on it from the examiners would have a very damaging effect on any private school at home. The question of the schools in the Colony is one which has been discussed for many years past, and it may suffice to state that the Governor has before him now a petition of residents with regard to the necessity of establishing schools for European children. Such a petition is bound to have His Excellency's sympathy, and it is to be hoped, his support.

If I may be permitted to institute another comparison between Hongkong and Singapore, I would like to contrast the public official buildings in that Colony and this. Take our wretched miserable dismal den here which passes for a police-court and compare it with the large and stately block of buildings in Singapore, the Police Courts and Police Headquarters. The Supreme Court here is scarcely to be compared to some decent auction-rooms in the East, and that is where the Chief Justice represents the dignity of the law. I have seen a fourth-rate Chinese yamen with a better "court" room. Singapore is much better provided for. Look at our Post Office, admire its labyrinthine interior arrangements and its architectural beauty, and compare it if you can with the smart Post Office in the southern Colony, where provision is made for nationalities, and a European lady is not compelled to rub shoulders with a Chinese coolie. In public buildings, Hongkong, without any apparent reason, is behind any colony of equal importance in the world. How long it will remain so is a problem more difficult than any in the books of Euclid.

In concluding one cause of the many grievances the Colony is suffering from appears to me to be inadequate staffs. Has any Government department a staff sufficient to cope with the work before it? Take that colossal grievance, the Post Office, with its \$80,000 worth of profits annually, with its inadequate staff, or the Sanitary Department, with its one doctor and twenty inspectors to visit thousands of houses and look after the public health of 300,000 people. The Public Works Department likewise suffers from the same complaint. The *Daily Press* rightly stated in its editorial "We do not get sufficient done for our money. We are afflicted with too much red tape. We are restricted by parsimony, and yet sometimes suffer from waste." Therefore a change from the existing system is not only desirable but imperative.

The *Daily Press* and the *China Mail* chiefly discussed the suggestion of the introduction of a Municipal body to control local affairs. They are both of opinion that it would be difficult to run a Municipal Council in this antipathetic community. Men capable of acting as Municipal Councilors would not care to give their time; their business calls are too imperative. Well, if they have a Municipal Council in the Shanghai-like place in the Far East—Singapore, there should be no real obstacles to the formation of one here, as far as the Ratepayers are concerned. It does not take many men to constitute a Council; it is not a question of numbers; it is a question of powers, of freedom of action, of control, and of expenditure. Public-spirited residents do not decline to serve on the Sanitary Board on account of pressure of business; they decline to serve because their labour is rendered useless through official opposition, and the persistent ignoring of their advice by officials where duty it should be to consider it. There is plenty of energy and public spirit in Hongkong, but no business man has any time to throw away for the amusement of the Government. If it is a question of

public weal, and the community can be assured that the Government will concern itself with its own functions and leave municipal affairs to the community for administration, I am optimistic enough to think that proper and fit men will come forward. The grievance we all find in the official attitude, is that it pronounces its own judgment, ignores suggestions by men who know what they are discussing, and tells the community that if it does not like it then it can do the other thing. Public officials here, as elsewhere, are the servants of the public, and they should remember that fact. Many will agree with the *China Mail* that the Legislative Council does not represent public opinion. It is a Council peculiar to Hongkong, and suffers from want of independence and want of energy. There is too much of the convenient policy, "If you scratch my back, I will scratch yours," in the attitude of the Unofficial members, towards the official members. But a Municipal Body is independent of the Legislative Body, and does far more practical parochial work. It is well to note that the Shanghai Municipal Council consists of nine members, and the Singapore Municipal Commission of ten members. The Singapore system would be the system to introduce here, because the President is a paid "unofficial," whose position and functions are to a certain extent synonymous to those of a mayor at home. He is assisted by a qualified secretary and an assistant secretary (Europeans), and the Municipal Council has its independent engineering, medical and sanitary staffs. There is no reason whatever why the system prevailing in Singapore should not be tried here. The present system here needs immediate change, and reform from top to bottom. How that change can be best brought about is a matter for the Ratepayers to decide. It is useless to expect the Government to undertake the reform of abuses and evils that have been existing for years. It suffers from want of energy far more than the Ratepayers do. As a member of the China Association, I am inclined to the view that this Association should at once take the matter in hand. It might be more useful to form a Ratepayers' Association to agitate for such reform—call a public meeting, and wire to the Colonial Office and newspapers a series of resolutions condemning the existing system (or want of one) and soliciting an enquiry. But let us have something attempted, something done.

## SCRUTATOR.

## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 21st May.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CABBINGTON, Kt., C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE)

**A DEEP WATER BAY PIRACY.**  
Cheung Chik Ko, Cheung Chai, Cheung Leung, and Cheung Kwai Ching, were placed in the dock indicted that being armed with offensive weapons, to wit, a revolver and a knife, and upon one Cheung U, did feloniously steal and carry away 10 fishing nets, 150 catties of fish, 3 pieces of lead, and a fishing line.

The Acting Attorney-General appeared for the Crown (instructed by Mr. Bowley, the Crown Solicitor) and Mr. Robinson represented the defendant.

The following Jurors were empanelled (with one challenge—Chinese)—Messrs. C. W. Sherrington, A. de Bonodice, E. M. H. Schubert, W. A. H. Otto, D. Harvey, J. S. Perry, and C. E. Melgny.  
Mr. Pollock, in detailing the circumstances connected with the alleged crime, stated that Cheung U was the "skipper" of a fishing junk, and after a day's haul dropped anchor in Deep Water Bay. The prisoners came along in another junk, lowered a sampson, and boarded the fishing boat. Two went on deck, and the others remained in the sampson. After holding up the "skipper" and the mate they seized the nets and fish and made off.

Counsel for the defence cross-examined the witnesses for the Crown at considerable length, with a view of showing that the prisoners were fishers, and that the prosecutor, with others, had cut their lines. A general verdict followed, which ended in their arrest. The arms they had, counsel stated, were those for which they had taken out a licence.

The hearing was adjourned till this morning.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

**"D" INFANTRY CO.**

The monthly shoot of the above Company was held at Kowloon on Sunday last. There was a good attendance of members. Lieut. Skinner secured his first win on the "A" Class Cup. Priv. Gillings and Priv. Ald had a like success in the "B" and "C" classes respectively. The following are names of the scores:—

A CLASS.			
200 500 600 Handi-Toys	22 27 38	12 24	
• Lieut. Skinner	23 31 30	2 91	
• Priv. Horley	26 35 29	9 90	
• Priv. Watson	25 25 23	12 88	
B CLASS.			
200 500 600 H.Cup	26 24 21	71	
• Priv. Gillings	14 19 25	5 63	
• Priv. Macpherson	21 19 15	5 60	
C CLASS.			
200 500 600 Total	24 20 12	56	
• Priv. Ald	23 17 9	55	
• Capt. Lochead			

• Winners of Spoons.

## EXPORT CARGO.

For P. & O. steamer *Condon*, sailed on the 16th May. For *London* opt. Manchester—80 bales waste silk. For *London* opt. Goods—100 bales pierced cocoons, 1 bale waste silk. For *London*:—2 cases cigars from Manila, 150 bales canes, 625 cases fire crackers, 3 cases curios, 21 cases private effects, 9 cases arms. For Manchester:—50 bales waste silk.

**BEWARE**  
of the Party offering imitations of MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS. They come as a boon and a blessing to men. The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen. Sold at all Stationers. Waverley Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., Works, Edinburgh. [1899-3]

## POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 21st May.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

## PAYING THEMSELVES.

The other day the master of a shop at 239, Queen's Road Central, as an easy way, presumably, of getting rid of his debts, packed up and walked, leaving his servants unpaid. Two of them, tailors, not to be cheated out of the price of their labour, took property from the shop to the value of \$40. Had they taken ordinary precautions to avoid attracting notice to more security, raised up the goods, and were seen by a Chinese sergeant, who asked some very awkward questions to which no satisfactory answers were forthcoming. The two were taken to the Police Station and given a chance to tell their story to the magistrate.

His Worship expressed his belief in the reality of their grievances, but explained that the defendants had no business to take the goods from the shop. They would be discharged, and could take out a writ against their master for money owing.

## FOUND LOITERING.

Li Chun, of no occupation, was found loitering in Sai Yau Lane by a district watchman in the early hours of yesterday morning, and taken into custody. In his possession was found a long, sharp-pointed tool, which was used for boring holes in wood.

Having regard to the fact that this might mean wooden doors, his Worship sent him to prison for one month, with hard labour.

## UNWHOLESOME TINNED MILK—ANOTHER PROSECUTION.

Dr. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, prosecuted in a case in which a Chinese shopkeeper at 45, Wing On Street, was charged with selling and exposing for sale tinned milk in a tainted and unwholesome state, rendering it unfit for human food.

Mr. Hastings, who appeared for the defendant, tendered a piece of not guilty.

Inspector Mills, Sanitary Department, was called. He said he visited 45, Wing On Street, on the 10th inst. at 2:20 p.m.; the place was a marine store. Witness had general authority to enter all premises in No. 4 health district in pursuance of his duties. Six tins of milk were exposed for sale on the counter at two cents each. Witness did not purchase any. The defendant and two *fohis* were in the shop. The usual price of a tin of milk was twenty-two cents. An examination of the tins showed that they were blown. On the first floor witness afterwards found eleven and a half cases of tinned milk, all blown. The defendant told witness that he bought the milk in a sale-room, and gave forty-five cents a case for it. A case contained four dozen tins. One of the tins was sold in the afternoon, the defendant himself said.

By Mr. Hastings—Witness did not ask who had bought the milk. He did not go into the house solely to look for bad milk; he went there on visitation duty. He was of opinion the milk was bad because the tins were blown at both ends. Witness had not opened any of the tins before reporting to the Medical Officer of Health. Twenty-two cents was the price of the best tinned milk; witness was not aware that tinned milk could be bought at ten cents, but it could at fifteen cents, retail, i.e., and might at that be in a fit state for consumption. Defendant told witness that he had sold one tin for two cents.

Dr. Clark went into the witness box and certified that the tins exposed for sale on the counter, which he caused to be opened in the shop at 45, Wing On Street, contained milk unfit for human food. The tins in the cases were in a similar state.

This was all the evidence.  
Mr. Hastings asked his Worship to discharge the defendant. Dr. Clark had told them that the fact of a tin being blown was not conclusive proof that the milk was in a bad condition; and, further, before the defendant could be convicted under the Ordinance guilty knowledge would have to be shown. It was quite conceivable that milk might be bought by auction, as the defendant had been, at a very cheap rate, and not be at all unfit for human consumption. No evidence had been adduced to show that the defendant knew the milk was bad, or that he had opened any of the tins. From their external appearance, there were no indications that the tins contained unsound milk, and although facts had been proved which threw suspicion on the defendant's possession of the milk, suspicion was not sufficient to justify a conviction.  
His Worship adjourned the hearing *sine die*, and intimated his intention of giving a written decision in the case.

## BEFORE MR. KEMP.

## STEALING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

A coolie was charged with stealing ten canvas bags, of the total value of \$8, belonging to the Government, on the 20th inst. He denied the charge.

A spy to Major Williams gave evidence as to seeing the defendant with the bags in his possession, and holding when called upon to stop and explain.  
Sentence was passed of three weeks' hard labour.

## THIEF MAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Chan Ching Un, storekeeper, Yau-mat, pleaded not guilty to being a Thief Society. Deputy Superintendent Buley prosecuted. A Chinese detective stated in evidence that he arrested the defendant on the 14th inst., and went with him to his house—a match at Mong Kok, where the book produced (marked A), with others, was found. The books were wrapped up in a handkerchief, and were claimed by the defendant as his property. Witness asked the defendant particularly about book A, but though at first admitting ownership, the defendant later denied its possession, and said it had been sent to him from the country by friends. Immediately afterwards he contradicted this statement by saying that he picked up the book in the street.

Expert evidence was called to show that the book was included in the literature of the Thief Society, and contained instructions for novitiates.

His Worship committed the defendant for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The forty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the Canton Street Hotel, E.C., on the 17th ult., under the presidency of Mr. J. Howard Gwyther.

Mr. WILLIAM A. MAIN (joint manager) having read the notice convening the meeting, and the directors' report and balance-sheet having been taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said: The directors, in submitting the annual report for 1900, are confident that the shareholders will receive the statement with satisfaction. The results have only been obtained by hard work, incessant vigilance and prudence on the part of the executive, and as a mark of their appreciation, the court have unanimously voted to the staff a bonus of 10 per cent upon their salaries. To be successful a bank must have the intelligent sympathy, as well as the mechanical services of its officers, and to reach that ideal the men who are really responsible for the progress of the institution must feel that their endeavours are appreciated in a practical fashion. Those of you who take an interest in the welfare of India will have noted the gratifying report of the Finance Minister recently issued. Despite the two scourges of famine and plague, the country is progressing. Happily the people are now saved from the third evil—intestinal warfare—which so constantly devastated the land in the days prior to British rule. The Government are to be congratulated on the fact that they have come to the conclusion of the profit on the coinage. They have determined to set aside those earnings (\$2,000,000) for the present, until they see more clearly the outcome of the new department. Their recent large purchases of silver would appear to show that they have fallen into line with the expressed opinion of the Chambers of Commerce and banks, and are resolved to maintain a reserve of ten crores of rupees in the Currency Department. The question is frequently put, How is it that the price of silver has not risen materially in view of such heavy buying by the Indian Government? The answer is that their action has saved the white metal from a heavy decline. Since they commenced operations in the Far East, silver has not required to be supplemented by dollars, as the large sums previously sent have more than sufficed for the wants of the Straits Settlements. At the present juncture there are some industrial rocks ahead, which will require skilful piloting to avoid. India, which has for a century played an important part in the well-being of Behar, is confronted with a serious competitor, in the shape of an artificial day. After ten years of patient analysis, German chemists have produced a merchantable commodity, which threatens disaster to the Eastern growth. We will hope that the uses of adversity will bring about a sensible reduction in the cost of production, and that science, aided by Government subventions, will render the plant more prolific, thereby enabling the Indian industry to successfully compete with its Western adversary. The cultivation of tea has also received a check, but that has been caused by production oversteering consumption. The rivalry between India and Ceylon is now bearing bitter fruit, and the survival of the fittest appears to be the only solution of the difficulty unless, which is problematical, a general agreement to reduce picking is maintained for the next two or three years. I notice that the cultivation of linseed is rapidly increasing in Argentina. As you know, India is also a large grower, and this rivalry will tend to depress prices, and make it very necessary for the latter to adopt all possible methods of economy in cultivation and transport, so as to prevent her young and vigorous rival from ousting her. Since we last met in October diplomacy in China has not made much advance. Warring interests have produced infirmity of purpose, and the Chinese have allowed negotiations to languish, hoping to weary the Ambassadors, or still better, to produce dissension amongst the European nations. I think the English, whose chief aim is to foster trade, should endeavour to minimise the indemnity, and thereby keep within moderate bounds the necessity for increased taxation. The bait is held out of an abolition of *lekin*, concurrent with an increase of the import duties, but in the present corrupt condition of the native civil service, this would probably serve to be a delusion and a snare, and the officials, who have to exist mainly by indirect methods, would continue their squandrelousness, more especially as the monetary demands from Peking would increase with the advent of a new loan. The nostrums advertised for the cure of the Chinese "impasse" bring to my mind the epilogue of affairs during the stay of Paul at Ephesus—"Some therefore cried one thing and some another." Truly our Foreign Minister needs a level head and sober judgment amidst so much discord. Once the alphas have settled terms of peace it is to be hoped that the Government will resume its hoped-for negotiations, and the people be permitted to quieten down. This will not be the case if foreigners of all sorts and conditions are allowed to roam at their sweet will over the country seeking concessions and tramping upon the prejudices of the natives. If we desire to see a stable government we must not attempt a policy which would leave out of consideration the wishes of the people. The Chinaman is slow to move, and if we strive to force the pace the after-recoil will certainly be to our disadvantage. It is gratifying to notice that the Customs yielded last year a sum sufficient to meet the requirements of the foreign loans. In Japan, thanks to a dull silk season and the continuance of excessive imports, the balance of trade has remained adverse, with a consequent export of gold. There is no appearance, at the present juncture, of a reduction in the national expenditure, which would so greatly strengthen the financial position, and in the absence of that desideratum, another foreign loan would appear to be the only means of replenishing the cash reserves of the country. As regards our interest in Manila, the bank has no policy; but we must recognise in the re-election of a Republican President a determination to continue the mastery of the United States in the Philippines, with consequent protection to life and property. Under a wise and strong control those fertile islands will prove a most satisfactory dependency, but the main point must be clearly taught that the Government will be continuous, and that there is no intention of abandonment and consequent anarchy and lawlessness. I do not think that the Americans have ever fully appreciated their responsibility in this matter. When they drove the Spaniards out of Manila they had to take upon themselves the consequences resulting therefrom. No question of internal politics should ever interfere with the duty they owe to the inhabitants and to civilisation. Gentlemen, I beg to move the following resolution:—"That the report now presented together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted."

Mr. EMILE LUTY: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: I beg to move, "That a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, free of income tax, for the half-year to December 31st last, be now declared, payable on and after the 24th inst."

Mr. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN: I beg to second it.

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN: I now have to move, "That Sir Henry Stewart Cunningham, K.C.I.E., who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a director."

Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: I have also to move, "That Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a director."

The motion was seconded by Mr. JASPER YOUNG, and unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, I have to ask you to elect your auditors, and to inform you that Mr. Maurice Nelson Girdlestone and Mr. Magnus Mowat again offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. JAMES JONES: I have great pleasure in proposing, "That Mr. Maurice Nelson Girdlestone and Mr. Magnus Mowat be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year."

Mr. BENJAMIN SMYTH seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. JAMES JONES: I beg to propose that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and staff for their successful management of the bank. Some two years ago I said that directly railways were commenced in China it would be the signal for the biggest rebellion that that country has ever seen. I think that in a great measure that prophecy is well borne out by the events at Peking, which is nothing to what it will be when we begin mining or travelling through the hilly regions of Southern China, where every hillock is a grave, and where every mountain contains thousands of them. The inhabitants will certainly be up in arms, the native troops will certainly sympathise with them, and foreign troops will be required to guard the workers on the railways, and also the railways themselves after they are made. With regard to the resolution, I may say that I have been a large shareholder of the bank for the last thirty years, and have shown my confidence in the management by never selling a share.

Mr. BENJAMIN SMYTH seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, on behalf of my colleagues, the staff, and myself, I beg to thank you for your vote of thanks.

The proceedings then terminated.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

VIA CEYLON.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**THE LIBERAL PARTY AND ARMY REFORM.**  
London, 2nd May.  
The Times says the Opposition Leaders have decided strenuously to resist the Army Reform Scheme, holding that better results are obtainable at far less cost.

**PLAGUE TRIQUITOES.**  
London, 2nd May.  
Cases of Plague have occurred at Mafeking and at Constantinople.

## THE FATAL GLOVE-FIGHT.

London, 2nd May.  
The adversary of the deceased American boxer Smith, together with all the officials of the National Sporting Club, have been committed to manslaughter. But has been accepted.

## THE THREATENED COAL STRIKE.

London, 3rd May.  
The threats of a coal strike are generally condemned as an unconstitutional attempt to overawe Parliament. It is believed that the threats are not likely to be carried out.

## ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

London, 3rd May.  
The following is the result of the race for the One Thousand Guinea:—  
Aida ..... 1  
Eleur D'Ete ..... 2  
Santa Briga ..... 3

## LONDON'S CENSUS.

London, 3rd May.  
The census for the county of London gives the population as 4,534,34, being an increase of 305,717.

## SMITH-DORRIEN FOR INDIA.

Calcutta, 3rd May.  
General Smith-Dorrien, now in South Africa, has been appointed Adjutant-General of India. The date of his arrival is uncertain. It is a popular appointment.

## JUBALAND EXPEDITION SUCCESSFUL.

London, 4th May.  
Reuter's despatch from Mombasa says that the Jubaland Expedition successfully occupied the Ojib, and that the Sultan has agreed to pay a fine for Commissioner Jenner's murder, whereas upon the Indian troops will withdraw.

## DEATH OF AN M.P.

London, 4th May.  
The death is announced of Mr. Stanley Leighton, Conservative member for Oswestry.

## "SHAMROCK II"—NARROW ESCAPE.

London, 4th May.  
Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht *Shamrock II*, the American Cup challenger, grounded in the Solent, but was floated off with only slight damage.

## HOME CRICKET SEASON BEGINS.

London, 4th May.  
London County has defeated Surrey by 382 runs against 395 in the first innings, under the new rule permitting London County matches to be decided on the first innings if time did not allow of a finish.

## BAD NEWS ABOUT SIR W. GATACRE.

London, 5th May.  
General Sir William Gatacre, who was recently injured in a point-to-point stoop-chase is suffering seriously from internal injuries.

## SUGGESTED SPECIAL RUSSO-PERSIAN TARIFF.

London, 5th May.  
It is rumoured that a high Russian official has arrived at Tchern to negotiate a special Russo-Persian tariff. The Persian Ministry is divided in opinion, but the majority are adverse, whilst the Shah is vacillating.

## LOOTING STOPPED BY GENERAL GASHLEE.

London, 4th May.  
Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that General Gashlee has stopped looting, and his action in disposing of unclaimed property found in derelict houses was proper and judicious.

## GERMAN SOLDIERS CONDEMNED TO DEATH FOR MURDER.

London, 4th May.  
A German sergeant and trooper have been condemned to death at Tientsin for the murder of a Chinese in December.

**TRADE MARK.**

**WHISKIES.**

**IRISH.**

DUNVILLE'S V.R. ... 1 doz. bottles, \$12.00  
Do. "Special Liqueur" ... 15.00

**SCOTCH.**

F.O.S. Very old liqueur ... 15.00  
CLUB ... 12.00  
SPECIALLY SELECTED ... 11.00  
CHOICE OLD HIGHLAND ... 8.00  
GREENGLASS ... 7.00  
HIGHLAND NECTAR ... 16.00  
D.C.L. ... 13.00  
HIGHLAND CLUB ... 10.00  
DEWAR'S White Label ... 18.00  
Do. EXTRA SPECIAL ... 14.00  
Do. SPECIAL ... 12.00  
P.D.C. ... 13.00  
TEACHER'S "Highland Cream" ... 12.00  
D.G. Dump bottles ... 9.00  
PEAK BLEND ... 8.00

**AMERICAN.**

FINE OLD BOURBON ... \$13.00  
CANADIAN RYE ... 15.00

N.B.—We hold a large stock of Whiskies in Wood, samples of which will be forwarded on application.

**H. PRICE & CO.**

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1901. [619]

**SEALED TENDERS** in Duplicate will be received by the DEPUTY VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER until NOON, on MONDAY, 10th June, 1901, for the SUPPLY of TEA for the use of H.M. NAVY for One Year ending 31st August, 1902.

Printed Forms and Tenders and further particulars can be obtained at the Deputy Victualling Store Officer's Office, samples to accompany Tenders.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

**H. S. VAUGHAN,**  
DEPUTY VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER  
(In Charge).  
Hongkong Victualling Yard,  
20th May, 1901. [1391]

**IRON FRAMED NEW PIANOS**

GUARANTEED FOR CLIMATE.

**\$370 CASH**

OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

**ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.**

Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [1232]

NOW READY.

**POLITICAL OBSTACLES**

TO

**MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA.**

**A LECTURE**

**BY ALEXANDER MICHIE.**

PRICE 25 CENTS CASH

On Sale at "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office and Local Newsagents.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1901. [1072]

**MACHINERY** and SUPPLIES.

Engines, Boilers, Pumps,  
Wood Working and Iron Working Machinery,  
Saw Mills and saw Mill Supplies,  
rigger and Rigger Mill Machinery,  
Mining and Milling Machinery.

Write for Catalogues and Prices of what you require.

**PARKE & LACY CO.,** 21 and 23, Fremont Street, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A. [732]

**OREGON LUMBER.**

THE Undersigned, being closely connected with the leading MILLS at PORTLAND and PUGET SOUND, are always prepared to book orders for any specifications at LOWEST RATES.

**SIEMSEN & CO.**

Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [50]

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES.  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

**SIEMSEN & CO.**

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. [75]

**NOTICE.**

TENDERS are hereby called for the ERECTION of BRICK SHOPS at JESSBELL for the NORTH BORNEO GOVERNMENT, particulars of which may be seen at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [508]

**A. LING & CO.,**  
FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED GLASS & CROCKERY WARE.  
Also FOOCHOW LACQUERED WARE.

**FURNITURE on HIRE.**

13, BEAUFIELD ARCADE.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1901. [1145]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**FOR SALE**, at the PEAK, several Desirable Residences. Well Situated, and Let to Good Tenants.  
For Particulars, apply to  
**R. C. WILCOX,**  
8, Beaconsfield Arcade.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1309]

## TO BE LET.

**NEWLY-BUILT HOUSES** on ROBINSON ROAD and MOSQUE JUNCTION.  
Immediate possession.  
Apply to—  
**H. L. NORONHA,**  
Executor of the Estate of the late D. Noronha.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1308]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**A MEETING** of SUBSCRIBERS and MEMBERS interested in ordering SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS for next Race Meeting will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock Noon.  
By Order.  
**T. F. HOUGH,**  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1312]

## NOTICE.

**THE** Sale of SILK TAPESTRIES will be continued daily at the Sales Rooms of Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, SATURDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, on which date any balance remaining unsold will be offered for sale by Public Auction at 2 30 P.M.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1313]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship**

**"PEKIN"**  
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.  
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.  
This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From Persian Gulf, or B. I. S. N., and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.  
Goods not cleared by the 25th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.  
**H. A. RITCHIE,**  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1901. [1311]

**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**FROM TRIESTE, FIUME, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.**

**THE Steamship**

**"INDIA,"**  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.  
This vessel brings Cargo—  
From Venice, or S. S. *Mazatlan*, transhipped at Trieste.  
From Leghorn, or S. S. *Pasaden*, and *Imperator*, transhipped at Port Said.  
Optional Cargo will be discharged here, unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.  
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the office of the undersigned before Noon on the 25th of May, or they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 25th of May will be subject to rent.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **SANDER, WELER & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1901. [1299]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**S.S. "BENGLOE"**  
FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 25th instant, will be subject to rent.  
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th June, or they will not be recognised.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th instant, at 11 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1901. [1305]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

**FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.**

**THE Company's Steamship**

**"WAKASA MARU,"**  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.  
Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.  
Goods not cleared by the 25th instant will be subject to rent.  
All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 31st inst., or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.  
**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1901. [1306]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

**THIS** is to notify the Public that a person known as **LEUNG CHUK SANG**, of **WENG FAT**, No. 24, Stanley Street, has no connection whatsoever with the undersigned.  
**WING FAT.**  
Printer and Stationer.  
No. 16, Pottinger Street.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1311]

## VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

**A REGULAR MEETING** of the **VICTORIA PRECEPTORY** will be held at the **FREEMASONS' HALL**, on **MONDAY**, the 27th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1310]

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**ASSETS EXCEED** ..... \$50,000,000

**IN** Accordance with Instructions received from the Head Office of this Company, a Branch of the **ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT** has been opened in Hongkong. Policies can now be obtained for **FIRE, MARINE, TYPHOON, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE**, and **FIDELITY GUARANTEE**.  
**W. H. T. DAVIS,**  
Local Manager.  
10, Des Voeux Road, Central.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1307]

## AUCTIONS

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN of the proposed Sale by Public Auction, for and on Account of the Consignor, at the Sales Rooms of Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Hongkong, **TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY)**, the 22nd May instant, at 12 o'clock Noon, of the

British Steamer "**SOBRON**,"  
7,382 Tons Gross, 4,411 Tons Nett, as she now lies on the TUNG YING ISLAND (recently stranded).  
The steamer with her **GEAR, TACKLE, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, and APPURTENANCES** now on Board, and about 1,200 Tons of **COAL** in her Bunkers will be put up in **ONE LOT**.  
That portion of her **CARGO** remaining on Board, and consisting of about  
125 Bales **SKINS**,  
160 Cases **BRISTLES**,  
250 Bales **STRAWBRAID**,  
60 " **HIDES**,  
50 Packages **WAX**,  
50 " **FEATHERS**,  
170 " **JUTE**,  
200 " **GALLNUTS**,  
100 " **COTTON**,  
100 " **MERCHANDISE** (Various),  
all more or less, in a **SECOND LOT**, and **ONE** **BOILER**, sent from Shanghai for Salvage Purposes, and now on the Steamer's Deck, in a **THIRD LOT**.  
TERMS—Cash on the fall of the hammer, when the steamer, the Cargo remaining on Board, and the Boiler last mentioned, will be at the risk of the respective Purchasers.  
**H. A. RITCHIE,**  
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.,  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1901. [1233]

## NOTICE.

**TO** all whom it may concern, **NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Cargo remaining on Board the P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer "**SOBRON**," recently stranded on TUNG YING ISLAND, and consisting of about  
125 Bales **SKINS**,  
160 Cases **BRISTLES**,  
250 Bales **STRAWBRAID**,  
60 " **HIDES**,  
50 Packages **WAX**,  
50 " **FEATHERS**,  
170 " **JUTE**,  
200 " **GALLNUTS**,  
100 " **COTTON**,  
100 " **MERCHANDISE** (Various),  
will be sold by Public Auction in **ONE LOT** at the Sales Rooms of Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Hongkong, **TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY)**, the 22nd May instant, at 12 o'clock Noon.  
**H. A. RITCHIE,**  
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.,  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1901. [1234]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned have been instructed to Sell by Public Auction, under Bill of Sale,  
**TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)**, the 23rd May (instead of as previously advertised),  
Off the Yaumatei Police Station, where she now lies, the  
**PASSENGER STEAM LAUNCH**  
"**NAM CHOW**,"  
Built in 1899.  
For further Particulars, Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to—  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1901. [1140]

**CANDIDATES** for **POLICE** in **NAVAL YARD** REQUIRED. Must be of Good Character and British Birth, between 25 and 35 years of age.  
Apply with Papers to—  
**COMMANDER**  
**H. M. Naval Yard.**  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1901. [1106]

**ASSISTANT WANTED** by the **ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.**  
Apply—  
**13, QUEEN'S ROAD.**  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1901. [1204]

## WING CHEONG,

**JEWELRY, FEARS, DIAMONDS, CUBIC ZIRCONIUM ORNAMENTS, BRONZES AND CARVED IVORY WARE, FINE SILKS AND GRASS CLOTHS**  
General Exporters of  
**ANTHRED AND CASSIA OILS,**  
&c., &c. Stock always on Hand.  
AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.  
Note.—We beg to announce that we also Buy all kinds of Curious at Moderate Prices.  
**1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET**  
(Behind Hongkong Dispensary).  
Hongkong, 18th April, 1901. [1088]

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

**"RAVENSHILL EAST"**  
Apply to—  
**DEACON & HASTINGS.**  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1901. [1095]

## OFFICES TO LET.

**2ND FLOORS** of Nos. 62A and 64, and **GROUND FLOOR** No. 68, **QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.**  
Apply to—  
**ON CHAI & CO.**  
2nd Floor No. 62, Gage Street.  
Hongkong, 16th January, 1901. [1234]

## TO LET.

**POSSESSION 1st JULY, 1901.**  
**NO. 10, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, 6 ROOMS.**  
Apply to—  
**E. A. DE CARVALHO.**  
C. F. DE CARVALHO.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [1290]

## TO LET.

**ROOM TO LET.**  
**BEDROOMS** with **BOARD**, good Position.  
Apply by letter to—  
**B. D.,**  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [1291]

## TO LET.

**NO. 6, ICE HOUSE LANE, and THREE GODOWNS** in **DUDELL STREET.**  
Apply to—  
**A. RUMJAHN.**  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1901. [1287]

## TO LET.

**NOS. 2 & 5, RICHMOND TERRACE—**  
Immediate Possession.  
Apply to—  
**LAU CHU PAK.**  
Care of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1901. [1312]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE** in **RIPON TERRACE.**  
HOUSES at **LEIGHTON HILL.**  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1901. [1266]

## TO LET.

**A FURNISHED ROOM**, Hongkong, Lady's Gentleman, with **BOARD.**  
Apply by letter to—  
**A. B.,**  
Care of Office of this Paper.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1901. [1244]

## TO LET.

**TO LET** at the **PEAK**, **WYTON NORTH**, from the 1st of June.  
Apply—  
**W. STUART HARRISON,**  
Telephone Company.  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1901. [1251]

## TO LET.

**GODOWN** in **DUDELL STREET** from 1st June.  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1901. [1148]

## TO LET.

**THE EYRIE**, at **PEAK**, **FURNISHED.**  
Ten to Twelve Degrees Cooler than Lower Levels.  
For Particulars, apply to—  
**E. C. WILCOX,**  
8, Beaconsfield Arcade.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1901. [1240]

## TO LET.

**NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE.**  
Apply to—  
**J. W. NOBLE.**  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [1091]

## TO LET.

**WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.**  
**NO. 9, SEYMOUR ROAD.**  
Apply to—  
**S. B.,**  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1901. [1240]

## TO LET.

**HOUSE** at **MOUNT KELLET SPUR**, now in occupation of **H. MATHERSON**.  
Apply to—  
**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.**  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1901. [1276]

## TO LET.

**A VERY** spacious and well-ventilated **EUROPEAN HOUSE** with **GARDEN** and **TENNIS LAWN**, No. 37, **ROBINSON ROAD**, known as "**FERNSHILL**," containing 6 Rooms, Bath Room and Out-houses. Possession from 1st June, 1901.  
Apply to—  
**TAM TSE KONG.**  
42, Bonham Strand West.  
Hongkong, 13th April, 1901. [1008]

## TO LET.

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE.**  
**MRS. GILLANDERS**  
"**GLENWOOD**,"  
21, CAINE ROAD.  
Hongkong, 29th September, 1900. [869]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

**COMFORTABLY FURNISHED**  
**ROOMS**, with **BOARD.**  
Apply to **MRS. MATHERSON.**  
2, Pedder's Hill.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

**MRS. SIDNEY JEFFREY.**  
"**VERITAS**,"  
BEACH ROAD WEST,  
FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK,  
ENGLAND.  
Hongkong, 28th August, 1900. [173]

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**BOOKBINDING**  
"**DAILY PRESS**" OFFICE.  
The only office in China having European taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

**BUILDERS**  
**KANG ON.**  
Contractor, 30, D'Aguiar Street. Local and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick and Granite.  
Mechanics engaged, Estimates given.

**CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.**  
**THE PHARMACY.**  
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and Cigars.

**THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.**  
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Aerated Waters, Dealers in Photographic Requisites, Queen's Road.

**FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN**  
**CHIEE & CO.** Established 1859.  
Every Household Requisite. Depot for Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories; 17a, Queen's Road Central.

**JEWELLER**  
**MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.**  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40, Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo.

**PHOTOGRAPHERS**  
**A FONG.**  
The largest and most complete Studio in Hongkong. Established 1858. Views, Enlargements, Ivory Miniatures, Oil Paintings, &c.; Ice House Street.

**MEE CHEUNG.**  
Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent Enlargements, Groups, Views, etc.; Development Works. Amateurs' Requisites.

**M. MUMBYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.**  
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's Road Central.

**H. YERRA.**  
Japanese Photographer, 14, Beaconsfield Arcade, Queen's Road Cl., also Wanchai. Amateurs' Requisites a Specialty.

**PRINTING**  
"**DAILY PRESS**" OFFICE.  
Proofs read by Englishmen.

**STOREKEEPERS**  
**F. BLACKHEAD & CO.**  
Navy Contractors, Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

**BISMARCK & CO.**  
Navy Contractor, Ship Chandeliers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

**KWONG SANG & CO.**  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Hardware, Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants, 144, Des Voeux Road.

**MORE & REIMUND.**  
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road. Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents for Shipowners' Commission ("Greyhound Brand") and Blundell, Spence & Co.'s Commission.

**TAILORS**  
**R. HAUGHTON & CO.**  
Naval, Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road. Opposite Kuhn's Curio Store.

**TOBACCONISTS**  
**D. S. DADY BURJOR.** "Los Filipinos," Importers of the Best Manila Cigars; 25, Pottinger Street.

**WATCHMAKERS**  
**DROZ & CO.**  
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of Watches and Clocks by competent European experts, at moderate rates.

**POHOMULL BROTHERS**  
57 & 59, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
**W. HOLLS & CO.** and **W. E. TAIL**  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.  
Have for Sale,  
**INDIAN, CHINESE and JAPANESE Silk Goods** for Ladies and Gentlemen, and other Articles. Oriental Embroidery, Rugs and Carpets, Jewellery, Cashmere Shawls, Ivory, Sandalwood and Tortoiseshell Wares, Curiosities and Fancy Goods.

**INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.**  
Hongkong, 9th November, 1900. [27]

**AMERICAN MACHINERY.**  
**WE** have OPENED a **MACHINERY DEPARTMENT**, and are prepared to furnish Prices, &c., on **STEAM ENGINES, GAS and OIL ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, LATHES, DRILL PRESSES, PLANERS, PNEUMATIC TOOLS, WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, HOISTING MACHINERY, SAW MILLS, MACHINISTS' SMALL TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE**, &c.  
Made in America (U.S.A.).  
Prices quoted f.o.b. New York, or c.i.f. Hongkong.  
**REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.**  
Hongkong.  
Tongkong, 3rd December, 1900. [125]

**COLD STORAGE.**  
**THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED**  
is now prepared to receive perishable provisions for Cold Storage at EAST POINT at Moderate Rates.  
**W. M. FARLANE,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1899. [64]

## BANKS.

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED ..... £1,125,000  
PAID-UP ..... £562,500  
RESERVE FUND ..... £40,000  
BANKERS:  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.  
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum on the Daily Balance.  
On FIXED DEPOSITS—  
For 12 months ..... 4%  
" 6 " ..... 3 1/2%  
" 3 " ..... 3%  
**J. THURBURN,**  
Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1901. [25]

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.**  
ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1895.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Shanghai Tls. 5,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000  
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:  
Canton, Hankow  
Chefoo, Peking  
Chinkiang, Penang  
Chungking, Singapore  
Tientsin.  
The Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

**HONGKONG BRANCH.**  
Advances made on approved securities. Bills Discounted.  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS  
At 2% per annum on Current Account daily balances.  
3% per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months.  
4% " " " 6 " " "  
5% " " " 12 " " "  
**E. W. RUTTER,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [26]

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1854.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £900,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £257,000  
HOLDERS' LIABILITY OF SHARE ..... £900,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £257,000  
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum on the Daily Balance.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent  
" 6 " 3 1/2%  
" 3 " 3%  
**T. P. COCHRANE,**  
P. Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1901. [22]

**HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.**  
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.  
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3%  
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
**T. JACKSON,**  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1900. [23]

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$10,000,000  
STRENGTH RESERVE ..... \$10,000,000  
SILVER RESERVE ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... \$10,000,000  
COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
**R. SHERRIN,** Esq., Chairman.  
**H. J. J. KESWICK,** Deputy Chairman.  
**A. Maugt,** Esq.,  
**D. Meyer Moses,** Esq.,  
**A. J. Raymond,** Esq.,  
**E. L. Richardson,** Esq.,  
**H. E. Tomkins,** Esq.,  
**Paul Witkowski,** Esq.  
**CHIEF MANAGER:**  
Hongkong—**SIR THOMAS JACKSON.**  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—**H. M. BEVIS,** Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent per annum on the daily balance.  
On FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per Cent per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per Cent per annum.  
**T. JACKSON,**  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1901. [24]

**HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
CAPITAL, FULLY PAID-UP ..... £1,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... 125,000  
Directors:  
**J. S. VAN BUREN,** Esq.,  
**C. E. EWENS,** Esq.,  
**C. S. SHARP,** Esq.,  
**H. W. SLADE,** Esq.,  
**HO TUNG,** Esq.  
General Managers:  
Messrs. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.  
Bankers:  
**THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

**THE Company** is prepared to act as Special Agents or Attorneys, Liquidators, Executors or Administrators, as Trustees, Receivers, House and Estate Agents for Residents or non-Residents, and, on Commission, to buy or sell Property, to advance money against Mortgage, to buy or sell Shares or Local Stocks, and generally to act for those who may be temporarily or permanently absent from the Colony.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1901. [387]

## BANKS.

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.**  
ESTABLISHED 1880.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 18,000,000  
CAPITAL UNPAID ..... 6,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... 8,310,000  
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.  
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:  
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki  
London, Lyons, New York  
San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay  
Shanghai, Tientsin, Newchwang

**LONDON BANKERS:**  
**THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED**  
**PARIS BANK, LIMITED.**  
**THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.**  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.  
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 3 " 3 " " "  
**TARO HODSUMI,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1901. [711]

**THE BANK OF CHINA & JAPAN, LIMITED.**  
WORKING CAPITAL ..... over 2230,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... fully 242



## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration), will be held in the Board Room, at the Hongkong Dispensary, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 22nd instant, at Twelve o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1900.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 16th inst., until SATURDAY, the 25th inst., both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares will be registered.

By Order,  
A. H. MANCILL,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1206]

## THE WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 23rd of May, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) approving of an offer for the Sale of the whole of the Company's property on Marine Lot No. 29, and Island Lot No. 438-42, 613-615 on terms and conditions which can be ascertained upon enquiry from the undersigned.

MEYER & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1901. [1245]

## THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Connaught Road, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1901.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 29th May, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1901. [1278]

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of Twenty per Cent upon Contributions for the year 1900, has been declared.

Warrants will be issued on the 1st May, 1901, by Order of the Board.

W. J. SAUNDERS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1901. [1082]

## CANTON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following:-

No. Shares. Numbered. In the name of  
6 10 51-59 Anthony Robinson, Esq.  
7 10 60-69 Do.  
8 10 70-79 Do.  
9 10 80-89 Do.  
10 10 90-99 Do.  
11 10 100-109 Do.  
12 10 110-119 Do.  
13 10 120-129 Do.  
14 10 130-139 Do.  
15 10 140-149 Do.  
16 10 150-159 Do.  
17 10 160-169 Do.  
18 10 170-179 Do.  
19 10 180-189 Do.  
20 10 190-199 Do.  
21 10 200-209 Do.  
22 10 210-219 Do.  
23 10 220-229 Do.  
24 10 230-239 Do.  
25 10 240-249 Do.  
26 10 250-259 Do.  
27 10 260-269 Do.  
28 10 270-279 Do.  
29 10 280-289 Do.  
30 10 290-299 Do.  
31 10 300-309 Do.  
32 10 310-319 Do.  
33 10 320-329 Do.  
34 10 330-339 Do.  
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67 10 660-669 Do.  
68 10 670-679 Do.  
69 10 680-689 Do.  
70 10 690-699 Do.  
71 10 700-709 Do.  
72 10 710-719 Do.  
73 10 720-729 Do.  
74 10 730-739 Do.  
75 10 740-749 Do.  
76 10 750-759 Do.  
77 10 760-769 Do.  
78 10 770-779 Do.  
79 10 780-789 Do.  
80 10 790-799 Do.  
81 10 800-809 Do.  
82 10 810-819 Do.  
83 10 820-829 Do.  
84 10 830-839 Do.  
85 10 840-849 Do.  
86 10 850-859 Do.  
87 10 860-869 Do.  
88 10 870-879 Do.  
89 10 880-889 Do.  
90 10 890-899 Do.  
91 10 900-909 Do.  
92 10 910-919 Do.  
93 10 920-929 Do.  
94 10 930-939 Do.  
95 10 940-949 Do.  
96 10 950-959 Do.  
97 10 960-969 Do.  
98 10 970-979 Do.  
99 10 980-989 Do.  
100 10 990-999 Do.

with Transfer Deeds Attached having been LOST, No Certificate for the same will be issued one month from the date hereof, and the Original Certificates will be considered by the Company as null and void, and all persons are hereby warned against accepting or negotiating same.

W. J. SAUNDERS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1901. [1202]

## BATU KAWAN SUGAR CULTIVATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

DIRECTORS:-  
FRANCIS MALLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Listel & Davis).  
HON. CATCHICK PAUL CHATER, C.M.G.  
ROBERT G. SHEWAN, Esq. (Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.)  
DAVID ELLSWORTH BROWN, Esq.

CAPITAL  
in 8,000 Shares of 50 each.  
Payable 50 per Share on application on 30th May, 1901.

Of the Capital \$100,000 has been taken up in Hongkong, \$150,000 in Hongkong, and the Balance \$150,000 is offered to the public.

THIS Company is being formed for the purpose of acquiring a going concern the Valuable Property known as the BATU KAWAN ESTATE situated in Province Wellesley, in the Straits Settlements, and containing and extending the Cultivation of Sugar-cane and other produce.

The property has been cultivated and worked as a Sugar Estate for many years, and the present proprietors are now offering the Estate for sale for private financial reasons.

For Prospects and full particulars, apply to Messrs. LISTEL & DAVIS, Hongkong.

General Managers, Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS, Hongkong.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Company's Office, the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901. [1276]

## WO FAT &amp; CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, No. 11, Lee Yuen Street, East, Hongkong, 26th July, 1900. [207]

## INSURANCES

## "L'URBAINE"

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

(Established 1833.)

THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

P. LEMAIRE & CO.  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [439]

## TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY grants Policies to Travellers for Three or Six Months without Medical Examination.

Before leaving for a tour or for your holidays take out one of these Policies to cover any outstanding debts you may have or an overdraft at the Bank.

The cost is trifling, and the benefit, should anything happen to you while away, will be incalculable.

For Particulars of the Scheme, apply to DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [1283]

## SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.  
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [30]

## SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [33]

## TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [29]

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1899 £14,409,088.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000 0 0  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000 0 0  
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0  
II. FIRE FUNDS... 2,701,183 13 7

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1900. [1872]

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [32]

## THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA, INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL... £410,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. MEYERINK & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1900. [185]

## NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1895. [31]

## AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [194]

## "L'UNION"

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

(Established 1829.)

THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENT for the above Company, is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

Claims settled direct without reference to the Head Office.

A. R. MARTY, Agent.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1900. [2794]

## LAUNCHES FOR SALE.

TWO are—Length, 62 feet over all; Breadth, 11 feet 6 inches; Depth, 6 feet 6 inches; Compound Surface Condensing Engine, 8 inches by 18 inches; Boiler, 6 by 7; Stroke, 12 inches; Working Pressure, 125 lbs.

ONE is—Length, 37 feet over all; Breadth, 12 feet 6 inches; Depth, 6 feet 6 inches; Compound Surface Condensing Engine, 9 inches by 18 inches; Boiler, 6 by 7; Working Pressure, 125 lbs.

The above Three Launches were built in Hongkong, October 1899, under the Superintendence of Captain F. D. Goddard, Marine Surveyor.

Plans and Specifications of the same can be seen.

Please apply to TUNG TAI & CO., Engineers and Shipbuilders, &c., 23, Praya East, Wanchai, Hongkong, 15th April, 1901. [1021]

## JAN THE ICELANDER.

## BY HALL CAINE.

Author of "The Christian," "The Manxman," "The Decanter," "The Scapegoat," &c., &c.

[COPYRIGHT.]  
(Continued.)

Jan draws a long breath and gazes at the boy. The child looks down at the latchets of his shoes and says: "What pretty buckles you've got on your slippers."

"Have I? Well, you shall have prettier ones still, little man—you shall have everything you want, everything."

"I love you," says the child.  
"And I love you, my darling. With all my heart I love you, my little cherub."

"The child looks at his knee-buckles. "And what funny clothes you've got on! Are they new ones?"

"No, but very old ones, little boy. Twenty-five years old at least. I kept them all that time in a box on a big, big ship, and when I wanted to see my little boy and my mamma and his papa they were the only ones I had to come in."

"Why they're just the same as grandma's father's," says the child, pointing to the statue. "See! Up there! And your hat's the same, too, and your hair, and your face, and—and everything."

If falls on him like a thunderbolt. The last thing he could have thought of was that he might grow to be the living image of his fatherly face. "I must go back," he thinks. "I had better intend to stay long, but I must leave this place at once. I must not stay to be a danger and disgrace to my children."

He calls to the child, who has run up to the statue, takes his watch out of his fob, and puts the chain about the child's neck.

"A tick-tick! Is it for me?" says the child.  
"Yes, it is for you, and you are to keep it and prize it as long as you live little one."

"I like tick-ticks!"

"It belonged to a good man once, dear. That was long ago, when I was a little boy like you are. And now that I am going back to the big, big ship on the great, great water, I want to remember that I gave it to another little boy who will bear my name and grow up to be a good man, too—a better man than I have been; and far, far more worthy to own it and wear it. Put it away now, my little man, your mother is coming."

Lucy comes back bringing her husband with her. Harry holds out both hands. "Jan! Jan! Harry!" he cries. "Well this is a surprise! Old Harry, welcome! So you've come to see Old England at last! How do you find it? Anything like what you expected?"

"Like and unlike, sir. Much like an old friend who has grown a beard—the same and yet different."

"So you've given up blubber-hunting for good and all?"

"I don't know about that, sir, but your good people of England have given up burning the whale oil and so fishing is going to the bad and you see I'm a rat that leaves the sinking ship, you know."

Little Jannie has been showing his mother the watch and pointing to the statue and then to the old man and so they have been following him with looks of amazement. But now she steps up with the little one, and pointing to the child's breast, she says: "See what the boy has got, papa?"

"A watch! My considerations alive! What a man it is to be sure! Then you've made the acquaintance of your little namesake, Jan?"

"You and your good lady have done me a great honour, sir, and I am very proud and happy."

"Honour! The boot's on the other leg, old friend! When my boy was born I said to my wife: 'Well call him by the name of the best man I ever knew in this world or ever expect to know—Jan! Jan! The Iceland!'"

"The old man's face brightens gleefully and he answers hoarsely. "You bring all my motherly eyes, sir, and I cannot speak to thank you."

"Well come, let's go into the house. What questions I've got to ask you."

"And I, too," says Lucy. "Such lots and lots of questions."

"About your father, lady?"

"Yes, about my father. My husband was so stupid, he didn't ask the right ones. You must never do that. Never like a woman for asking questions! See if I don't get it all out of you. Come along, Jannie."

The child, who has been occupied with his present, says: "But I haven't shown my tick-tick to nurse yet."

"Give the gentleman your hand, then, and go indoors to her!"

The old man and the child pass into the house hand in hand and Henry is following them when Lucy, touches him on the shoulder. "Henry," she says, "Haven't you noticed the strange resemblance?"

"What strange resemblance?"

"His resemblance to the statue of my grandfather."

Henry looks round at the statue, and says: "Well, yes, now that you mention it."

"The boy observed it first," says Lucy. "It's quite extraordinary."

Henry looks again, and says: "So it is."

"Quite terrifying," says Lucy.

"Why, Lucy, surely you don't think—"

"I don't know what to think. I feel as if I were standing on the edge of a precipice and were afraid to look over."

"But you're really supposing, dear—"

"Let us go to the house, she says, and he follows her with looks of bewilderment.

CHAPTER VI.

Meanwhile the service has been going on in the church, and the old sexton, his first duties as door-keeper done, has slipped out at the lych-gate and into the inn.

"Did you see the old gentleman in the knee-buckles, landlord?" he says.

"Did I see him! Did I hear him, too! Lor' bless you, he axed me if the railway porter wasn't the post-boy, and didn't know the man in blue was the policeman. Ackerly! A man living in the nineteenth century and he isn't got no acquaintance with the policeman!"

"Shall I tell you who the old gentleman is, landlord?"

"If he isn't the man out of the moon I'll heat my head with the air on."

"That's Larry Clough come home again," said the sexton.

"Larry—what?"

"When I saw him passing the gate I says to myself: 'That's old Father Clough come down off his monument,' says I."

"The landlord makes a prolonged whistle. 'He jiggered!' Thought I I had seen the old Methusalem afore some way."

"But when I came to consider I says to myself, says I, 'Who is so likely to grow into the spitting picture of his own father as his father's son?' That's Larry Clough himself, says I, 'as sure as the Lord Almighty is a-sitting on his throne.'"

While this little scene is proceeding inside the inn, young Henry Crow has drawn old Mary the nurse out of the house on to the piazza.

"What was that you told your mistress about the watch which the gentleman gave to the boy?" he says.

"I felt sure I had seen it before, sir," says the old nurse.

"You mean that it belonged to your old master?"

"Yes, sir, to the young master—his father let it to him."

"And the gentleman himself—"

"He gave me quite a turn, sir."

"You thought it was your mistress's—"

"I thought it was Father Clough, sir."

At that moment Lucy comes out to them much excited.

"You mustn't leave him so long alone," she says. "He looks uneasy—I'm sure he thinks we suspect something."

"Suspect! Don't say suspect, Lucy. Where is he now?"

"Hush! He's coming."

The old man comes out of the house, holding the child by the hand. At a glance he understands everything. The landlord and the sexton come to the door of the inn at the same moment, and he sees that they are looking across at him.

"Well," he says, "I've been glad to have this peep of you in your own house, and of your family and this dear little angel here."

Henry says Lucy: "Why, you're not going to leave us yet?"

"I must. I only promised myself a flying visit you know. I must be going now. When does your next coach leave, landlord?"

"Trains to London all day long, sir," says the landlord.

"But—but you've seen nothing of England yet," says Harry.

"England goes too fast for an old hulk like me. I can't answer my helm somehow in the whirl and swirl of your busy country."

"But you must never go back to those lonely seas, sir, and besides—"

"Your health doesn't seem good, and besides—"

"It isn't either, but it will last my time out, you know."

Then, giving money to the landlord, he says: "Take my bag across to Mr. Crow's, landlord. Only a few pennies for you," he says, turning back to Harry.

Lifting the child and kissing him, he says: "Take me, Jannie! Don't let the tick-tick run down, you know. Good-day to you, friends! Good-day to you all! Good-day!"

As he goes off they stand watching him with bewildered looks. After a moment Harry seems to awake as from a dream.

"Lucy," he says, "it's our father. I see it all now. I understand everything. We must bring him back, and whether he is willing or not he must never leave us."

A few minutes later, and Harry has returned, bringing the old man with him. Harry is laughing wildly. The old man's face is very pale and haggard, but a great joy is expressed in it.

Lucy runs to meet them. "Father!" she cries.

"He had to confess—and he had to come back, too," says Harry.

"How cruel of him to leave us like that!" says Lucy. "He shan't leave us any more, though: he has come for good this time."

They lead him to the seat on the piazza, walking at either side with their arms about him.







VESSELS ON THE BERTH.  
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 28th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 11th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 14th June.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"CALCHAS"	On 26th May.
LONDON	"DARDANUS"	On 11th June.
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 25th June.
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 8th July.
LIVERPOOL, DIRECT	"RHIPHEUS"	On 6th June.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI, SINGAPORE, SAMA- RANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 26th May.
ILIOLO and CEBU	"KAIFONG"	On 27th May.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWN- SVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th June.
MANILA	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th June.

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1901.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## FOR MANILA.

The Company's Screw Steamship

"KASUGA MARU,"  
3,873 tons gross, Captain H. Fraser, will be  
despatched for the above port on FRIDAY,  
the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.This new Mail steamer is specially constructed  
for service in the Tropics, and is provided with  
superior accommodation and with all modern  
fittings and improvements for the safety and  
comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and  
Refrigerator. Doctor and Stewardess carried.  
Return Tickets issued by this Company are  
available for return by steamers of the other  
Lines.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-  
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT,  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

## PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN  
PORTS.

## THE Steamship

## "BENGAL."

Captain S. Bercham, carrying His Majesty's  
Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay  
on SATURDAY, the 25th May, at Noon,  
taking passengers and cargo for the above  
ports.Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and  
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be  
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-  
ing direct to Marseilles and London; other  
cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via  
Bombay with transhipment.Cargo will be received at this Office until 4  
P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and  
value of all packages are required.Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

H. A. KITCHIE,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1901.

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,  
LIMITED.

## FOR TAMSUI AND KELUNG.

The Company's Steamship

## "AKASHI MARU."

Captain K. Sudzuki, will be despatched for the  
above ports on TUESDAY, the 28th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1901.

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,  
LIMITED.FOR ANPING (VIA SWATOW AND  
AMOI).

The Company's Steamship

## "MAIDZURU MARU."

Captain K. Sotajima, will be despatched for the  
above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd  
instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGA-  
TION COMPANY.

## STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

(In close connection with the Company's  
accelerated line to Trieste.)

## THE Company's Steamship

## "MELPOMENE."

Captain Matcovich, will be despatched as above  
on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., P.M.For information as to Passage and Freight,  
apply toSANDRE, WIELER & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH  
U. S. MAIL LINES.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPETHE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CHINA"	SATURDAY, 25th May, at Noon.
"DORIC"	SATURDAY, 1st June, at Noon.
"PERU"	TUESDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	THURSDAY, 27th June, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.

THE P. M. Co.'s Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO,  
via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and  
HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the  
United States and Europe.Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONO-  
LULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic  
lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be  
obtained on application.Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland  
Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL  
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN  
PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of  
\$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between  
San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL  
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of  
the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials  
located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only)  
are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military  
Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid  
full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and  
re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months,  
will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original  
port of embarkation.Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the  
United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at each port  
of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per  
cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to  
San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to  
Hawaii, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the  
Companies' and connecting Steamers.Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to  
address in full; value of same is required.Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold  
or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the  
Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is  
less than \$100 U.S. gold.For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies,  
Queen's Building.GEO. ECKLEY,  
ACTING AGENT.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1901.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
ATCHESON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE  
RAILROAD CO.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM  
HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO  
AND SAN FRANCISCO,  
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
HONOLULU.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN PORTS AND  
HONOLULU.THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH  
AMERICA, &c.

## S.S. "BELGIAN KING" About 10th June.

The Steamship "BELGIAN KING" will  
be despatched for SAN DIEGO and  
SAN FRANCISCO via MOJI, KOBE and  
YOKOHAMA on or about 10th June.Through Bills of Lading issued to any point  
in the United States.Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M.  
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the Office until the same  
time. All parcels should be marked to address  
in full. Value of same is required.Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo de-  
stined to points beyond San Diego, should be  
sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs, San Diego.For further information as to Freight or  
Passage, apply toBUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1901.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA  
JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship

## "INDRANI"

will be despatched for the above port on or  
about 25th June, 1901.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO'S NEW YORK  
LINE.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship

## "ABARA"

will be despatched for the above port on or  
about 1st August, 1901.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-  
SLAND PORTS, and taking through  
Cargo to ADELALIDE, NEW ZEALAND,  
TASMANIA, &c.)

## THE Steamship

## "EASTERN."

Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the  
above ports on THURSDAY, the 30th inst.,  
at 5 P.M.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-  
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-  
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.The Steamer is installed throughout with  
the Electric Light.A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon  
are carried.N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Com-  
pany to and from Australia are available for  
return by the steamers of the China Navigation  
Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901.

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.Agents for and in connection with  
OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGA-  
TION COMPANY.Operating the New First Class Steamships  
"INDRAVELLI," "INDRAPURA,"  
"KNIGHT COMPANION,"  
between HONGKONG and PORTLAND  
(OR.), calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,  
MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

## THE Steamship

## "INDRAVELLI"

will be despatched for Portland (Or.) about  
the 5th June, 1901.Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific  
Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and  
United States Ports.For through rates of Freight and further  
information, communicate with or apply toALLAN CAMERON,  
General Agent,  
or toSHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1901.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

The Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS  
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line  
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS  
OF LADING for all the principal ports in  
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with Impe-  
rial China Navigation Co.'s fortnightly  
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from  
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORT every fortnight.For Freight and further particulars,  
apply toDODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE.

## STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBE, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,  
CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT,  
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN  
AND BLACK SEA PORTS,  
LONDON, HAYRE, BORDEAUX,  
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.ON MONDAY, the 3rd June, 1901, at  
1 P.M., the Company's Steamship  
"LAOS," Captain Flaudin, with Mails,  
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this  
port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call,  
WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.Cargo and Specie will be registered for Lon-  
don as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in  
transit through Marseilles for the principal  
places of Europe.Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.  
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.  
Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 2nd  
June. (Parcels are not to be sent on board;  
they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Con-  
tents and Value of Packages are required.For further particulars, apply at the Com-  
pany's Office.G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1901.

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FOR NEW YORK.

The Company's Steamship

## "GLENARTNEY"

Captain Warner, will be despatched as above on  
or about the 20th June, 1901.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1901.

## NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the  
OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any  
DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews  
of the following Vessels during their stay in  
Hongkong Harbour:—ADOLPH OBERG, American ship, Amesbury—  
Standard Oil Co.CLAYBURN, British ship, J. Barker.—Doddwell  
& Co., Ltd.COMPANIA DE FILIPINA, Amr. str. D. Migue-  
Orta.—Bangkok & Co.

RANZA, British ship, Arnot.—Standard Oil Co.

SEA WITCH, American ship, Howes.—Master.

## INTIMATIONS

## DAVID GORSAR &amp; SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
EELIANE CROWN  
TARPAULING  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,  
Sole Agents.A ON & CO.,  
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PORTRAIT  
PAINTERS.All kinds of Oil Paintings and Photographic  
Enlargements.39A, TOP FLOOR, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Opposite to Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1901.

C. E. WARREN,  
BUILDING CONTRACTOR,  
No. 25, ABERDEEN STREET.SANITARY APPLIANCES SUPPLIED  
AND FIXED. DRAINS, TRAPS,  
WASTE PIPES, &c., CLEANSED AND  
REPAIRED. Sanitary Board Notices receive  
prompt attention. Agent for MOSAIC  
TILES. Prices on Application.FROM  
PORTSMOUTH  
TO  
PEKING  
VIA  
LADYSMITH

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ILLUSTRATED WITH FOUR MAPS.

## CONTENTS:—

From England to the Cape, and Crossing the  
Line.—The Naval Brigade in South Africa  
(Boer War, 1899-1900)—Off to the Front  
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Final Operations and Relief of Ladysmith  
—From the Cape to China.—Naval Brigade  
in North China with the Allied Forces—  
To the Relief of Peking—Summary of  
Siege—Appendix.On Sale at  
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, LOCAL BOOK-  
SELLERS, SOLDIERS' CLUB, SOLDIERS'  
and SAILORS' HOME, ROYAL  
NAVAL CATEREN.Price \$1 per Copy Paper Covers; \$1.50 in  
Boards.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1901.

## S I E N T I N G .

SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891.

## 1901 1901 1901

## NOW READY.

## MAIL TABLES.

The Card published at the Daily Press Office  
Contains:—  
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French " " " "  
German " " " "  
Canadian " " " "  
Parcel Post " " " "  
Calendar for 1901.That is more information than is given on  
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charged. The price of the locally printed  
card is 25 cents on paper, 30 cents on  
cardboard. Supplied only for cash by Daily  
Press Office or the Booksellers.

## INTIMATIONS.

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MOTHS,  
BEETLES,  
MOSQUITOES,

Kills

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Kills

The genuine powder bears the autograph of  
THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles  
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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT,  
both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most  
agreeable method of administering the only  
certain remedy for INTESINAL THREAD  
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild pre-  
paration, and is especially adapted for Children.  
Sold in Bottles, by all Drug Agents.

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THE CHEAPEST

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ALL SIZES TO FIT ALL SIZES SHIRTS  
IN STOCK.SOLE AGENTS  
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HONGKONG.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

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This successful and highly popular remedy, so employed  
in the Continental Hospitals by the most distinguished  
physicians, and others, combines all the elements to be sought in  
a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto  
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In a short time often a few days only, cures the most distressing  
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of which does irre



